THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1793. [No 1616]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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After the reading a petition from Oliver Bowen, praying settlement of accounts for services rendered, the house proceeded (in committee of the whole) to consider the bill for regulating fees in the Treasury department, for the transfer of public securities.—After some time the bill was reported with one amendment, which was read and laid over for consideration—Mr. Madison, from the committee on the distribution of the papers received from the Secretary of the Treasury, made a report of more papers in those parcels which might be published, without inconvenience—laid on the table—a report was also made from the committee on the post-office law—not read, but laid on the table.

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A committee's report on the Post Office-law was read and referred for to morrow.—Several other reports on private petitions were also read.—A message was received from the President, with a map of the territory of the United States, on the Potowmac, and the Commissioners report respecting the same.

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A petition was read from the manufacturers of paper; the design of which is, to counteract the petition of the Printers and Booksellers, who had petitioned that the duty on imported printing paper of particular descriptions, should be taken off—laid on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick, after some introductory observations, relative to a decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court, made yesterday, respecting the liability of States to be sued by individuals, and which decision is affirmative of that idea—made the following motion, viz.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislature of the several States, as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as parts of the said Constitution, viz.

That no State shall be liable to be made a party defendant, in any of the Judicial Courts established, or which shall be established, under the authority of the United States, at the suit of any person or persons, whether a citizen or citizens of a foreigner or foreigners, or of any body politic or corporate, whether within or without the United States—laid on the table.

European Intelligence.

BERLIN, December 29.

BY a courier who arrived here on the 24th from the army, we have received certain intelligence, that his Majesty will pass the winter with his troops. He will probably stay some days with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; but he intends by his presence to hasten and direct the dispositions for another campaign against the French. It will be carried with the utmost vigour, and the court of Vienna will make efforts proportionate to the greater interest which it has in the war. The forces of the two powers will act separately, but they will probably be augmented by troops from the principal Germanic States, for it appears there will be no distinct army of the empire, and that the contingencies of the different princes will serve with the Austrian and Prussian troops.

Amongst the various mysteries of the present period, the imprisonment of M. de la Fayette and his companions, contrasted with the care which was taken to separate them from the rest who were taken with them, and set at liberty, is not the least astonishing. That officer and his fellow captives have, in consequence of the approach of the French troops, been removed from Wetzel to Magdeburg.

Vienna, Dec. 25 A war between Russia and the Porte is considered here as inevitable, especially as the Turks are daily augmenting their forces on the frontiers. We are informed on the other hand, by letters from Choczim, dated November 24, that the Russians have 20 000 men near Akerman in Bessarabia, and 30,000 on the frontiers of Moldavia, to watch the motions of the Ottomans. Whatever turn affairs may take, we are assured that the Russians will not withdraw their troops from Poland.

It is now certain, that 25 000 Russians are to march from Poland to the Rhine. The Russian Ambassador has given official notice of this to our Court. They will march through Austrian Silesia and Bohemia.—Contracts for brandy and other articles are already entered into, in Prussian Silesia.

Leyden, Jan. 14. On the 9th inst. Sir James Murray passed by this place in great haste for Frankfort, to communicate, it is supposed, to his Prussian Majesty, the last answer made by the British Cabinet to M. de Chauvelin; an answer which, without acknowledging the present government of France, makes known the point of view in which England, regards the occupation of the Austrian Low Countries, the opening of the Scheldt, and the other projects which they announce as the result of those events; and to declare to him at the same time the conditions relative to those affairs, on which depend war or peace.

Manheim, January 4. The letters from Mentz express great inquietude respecting the fate of that city, as independent of the Prussian and Hessian army, which has already forced General Custine to fall back under the Fauxbourgs of Cassel, Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon troops are assembling on all sides against it.

The French, who regard Mentz as incorporated in their new republic, have published there the decree of the National Convention of the 15th of December, which annihilates not only the clergy and nobility, but also places all the national domains of Mentz under the care of the French nation, under the title of the revolutionary Power. They have acted in the same manner at Spire and Worms.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8. The last letters from Nurembourg bring advice, that the Prince of Saxe Coburg, Commander in Chief of the Austrian army, fixed his head quarters at that place, whilst 38,000 Imperialists, of which 12,000 were cavalry, passed by on their march to the Rhine.

Middelbourgh, Jan. 8. The French ships are still in the port of Antwerp, and will probably winter there.

Frankfort, January 3. On the 30th of December, the Hessian troops sunk all the ships which composed the French magazine of oats and hay on the Rhine, at Worms: Several houses of that city were damaged by the fire.

Since General Biron returned to Alsace, large detachments of French troops are arriving every day.

Bruffels, January 10. The French are making every preparation to open the campaign as early as possible; large magazines are forming in west Flanders of provisions and ammunition; and they expect a reinforcement of 15,000 men.

Copenhagen, January 11. Our court, in answer to the note sent by the Emperor, requesting us to furnish forthwith the triple military contingency for the dutchy of Holstein, have declared they will furnish this contingency as soon as possible, but in specie, instead of troops.

Ostend, January 16. A recommendation has come to the merchants of Dunkirk from the executive Council of France, to fit out all the privateers they possibly can, against England.

In consequence of this, all the vessels at this port, that are fit for the purpose, are buying up, but no merchant of this city, will be engaged in fitting out any vessel against Great Britain.

LONDON, January 15.

The following letters will shew, that we are labouring in England with the most assiduous tenderness to provoke the French to a war, other countries are more wisely eager to keep peace. The Prince of Castelcicala is appointed Neapolitan Minister at Paris, as our readers will find in the following correspondence, and he must soon take his departure from the Court of London, to pay his respects to the executive council of the French republic.

COPY OF THE LETTER

Of Citizen Latouche, from on board the Languedoc, December 16, 1792, first year of the republic.

"King of Naples,

"I come in the name of the French republic to demand satisfaction of your Majesty for an insult to my nation, of which your Majesty will find the proof in a note which I subjoin, signed Acton, by which citizen Semonville, invested with the national confidence, and the Ambassador of the nation to the Ottoman Porte, is outraged in the most atrocious manner. I am charged to demand whether or not your Majesty avows this note, which contains the most marked breach of good faith.—I demand the avowal or disavowal of a proceeding, which a spirited, republican, and free people ought not to bear. If, as I cannot doubt, your majesty shall disavow an act of such baseness and perfidy, your majesty will be pleased to manifest it by an ambassador sent to the republic for that purpose, and who will be conducted by one of the frigates under my command to a French port; and by recalling from Constantinople the man who has made use of so base a calumny to depreciate the character of Semonville. From your majesty's readiness to acknowledge the sovereignty of the French people, and their new government, I cannot doubt that your majesty will grant to the French republic the just satisfaction which I am charged to demand, and of which I have orders to consider the refusal as a declaration of war. Your majesty will undoubtedly recollect without any intimation from me, the imminent danger to which you will expose your people, your family, and your capital, by incurring a war which can have no termination but the ruin of your country, and perhaps of your authority. I wish that the voice of humanity may alone be listened to by your majesty, and that I may only have to make known to my nation a new proof of the desire expressed by your majesty to maintain a good understanding between your kingdom and my republic.

(Signed) "LATOUCHE."

ANSWER OF GEN. ACTON.

"THE King of the two Sicilies commands me, Sir, to answer to the contents of the letter which you have addressed to him in the name of the republic in the following terms:

"His majesty formally disapproves of what has been done by the minister at the Porte, to prevent M. Semonville from being received—He declares that he never gave any orders to this effect; and he does this the more willingly, as the public prints have announced the fact. His majesty, who had before publicly and officially disapproved this conduct, could not shew himself more disposed to manifest this declaration, than by commanding M. Gratien Endole absolutely to desist from the discharge of all his functions at the Porte.

"As his majesty had already thought fit to appoint one of his ministers abroad (the person now resident at the court of London) to fill the place of minister plenipotentiary at Paris, he voluntarily embraces the opportunity of ordering him speedily to his destination; and a courier shall be sent with the utmost expedition, both to carry this expressive of disapprobation of what has happened at the Porte, and to announce, that by this mission he wished to continue, and to consolidate the good understanding that exists between his majesty and the French republic.

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The term of Lord George Gordon's confinement expires in the course of this week.

PARIS, January 16.

WHEN EGALITE left the Convention yesterday, after voting for the death of the King—the populace, fired with indignation at the baseness of the wretch, would have killed him, but for the timely interference of his friends:—he attempted to justify his conduct to people, but was silenced by their hisses, and nearly buried under the heaps of dirt that was thrown at him.

LONDON, January 14

Despatches were on Saturday received at Lord Grenville's office from the Hague, which were brought over by the Dolphin packet, Capt. Flyn. It is said they contain assurances on the part of the Dutch to oppose the invasion of the French; and that they are determined to co-operate with our Court to prevent the opening of the Scheldt. One of our frigates, in passing up ran a ground, and was nearly lost, but was afterwards got off without any considerable damage. At the same time despatches were received at the Admiralty from Flushing.

A letter, said to come from an officer in Commodore Murray's squadron, mentions, that the Commodore being joined by two Dutch frigates, and having taken on board pilots at Flushing, he entered the Scheldt on Thursday last. The Commodore boarded one of the French frigates lying in the Scheldt, which the crew had abandoned on his approach. A small vessel, under French colours, on Tuesday attempting to sail up the Scheldt was fired at by the Dutch and sunk.

The cloaths and other effects of the late King and Queen of France, found at the Thuilleries, on the 10th of August, were to be sold by auction in Paris, last Monday.

On Monday January 7th, Mr. Byrn Keagh, and the other Roman Catholic Deputies, had their last conference with Secretary Dundas—To every liberal mind in England, we may be permitted to give the cheerful consolation, that the claims of this great Body of People are to be complied with, and thus the harmony and peace of Ireland is preserved.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

The story of the massacre of the French garrison at Frankfort, is totally contradicted by a letter in the English papers, dated at that place after the re-taking of it by the Prussians—the reverse was the fact, and this, the letter says, has been attested by the French prisoners themselves in letters to the National Convention—the citizens of Frankfort, at the hazard of their lives, rescuing the French from the fury of the enemy.

We learn that Brissot de Warville voted in the National Convention in favour of referring final sentence on the King to the primary assemblies.

Houdon, the famous French sculptor, who paid a visit to this country a few years ago to procure a likeness of the President, and who was employed by the State of Virginia to execute a marble statue of that American hero and statesman, had compleated the same by the end of November last. It may, therefore, soon be expected.

General Dumourier, in a letter to the Convention, pathetically describes the destitute situation of the army. He charges the deficiency to the war office, which he says is become a club. He says he has sworn to retire from all public employment on the conclusion of a peace; and should this declaration not be sufficient, as soon as the Republic is delivered from the scourge of war, to remove all suspicion, he promises to impose on himself the most rigorous ostracism. He concludes by saying—But if the National Convention, in the terrible crisis in which we now are, shall not grant me that confidence to which I think myself entitled; if it take precautions against me; and if it does not pursue decisive measures respecting the four Memorials which I submit to its wisdom, then, Citizen President, I shall immediately prove to my country, that I have neither avarice nor ambition, by resigning my general ship, and by retiring to the country, where I shall continue my studies on politics and war, and be ready at all times to quit my solitude, when a well regulated government shall afford me the means of being useful to my fellow-citizens.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated Feb. 16, 1793.

"Tranquility is now perfectly re-established in Martinique. The National tri coloured flag was hoisted here on the 4th of January, immediately after the departure of the fleet of Royalists, who have been the cause of much disturbance in this Colony. They consist of the ship La Ferme, the frigate Le Calypso, the corvette Le Mareschal de Castrier, a transport, and a small vessel.—They have taken refuge in the Spanish island of Trinidad; the Governer of which, finding himself much incommoded by their visit, has written home to Madrid to know what steps are to be taken. The patriotic frigate, La Felicite. Capt. M. Le Croffe, who was obliged to fly to St. Lucia during the insurrection, arrived at St. Pierre, the 31 February, and has brought M. Rochambeau, jun. (son of him who went to Cape Francois) to succeed M. Behague, the ci-devant Governor. A small vessel arrived at St. Lucia from France, on the 7th of February, after a passage of 22 days, brings word that a small squadron, commanded by Captain Duval, destined to restore order and tranquility to our islands, was to sail on the 24th of January.

"All the inhabitants who had emigrated have returned since the national flag has been hoisted, and things begin to wear a pleasing aspect."

Extract of a letter from Kingston (Jamaica) dated Feb. 16, received by the brig Allen, Capt. George.

"Capt. William Bligh arrived here the 6th of Feb. in the ship Providence, from Otaheite, with 347 plants of the bread fruit tree, 332 of which have been left in this island, the remainder, I understand, are intended for the King's garden at Kew.

"Besides the plants above mentioned, Capt. Bligh has brought 248 plants of different kinds, among which are the Otaheite apple (one of the most delicious and high flavoured fruits in the world) the mango, China lemon, almond and two nutmegs, which had been planted—and it is expected will grow. He has also brought two natives with him; one of them came with an intention of going to England, the other stays here to assist in the cultivation of the plants."

BOSTON, March 28.

The Committee to whom a former bill respecting Theatrical Exhibitions was committed, have reported a new bill, in which the town of Boston is permitted to have a Theatre erected, and Stage-Plays performed, under certain regulations and restrictions, &c.

This bill was read a first and second time; and on the question—Shall this bill have a third reading?—It was determined in the affirmative, by yeas and nays.—Yeas 64; Nays 54.

It was then read a third time, and passed to be enacted.

This bill was yesterday read twice in the Senate, and passed to be enacted, by a considerable majority.

It is expected the Legislature will rise some time this day.

[*The foregoing interesting FRENCH NEWS was received at Philadelphia by an arrival from Lisbon, which brought London papers to the latter end of January;—These papers, we understand, were conveyed to Lisbon, by an express packet in a short passage from England. No mention is made in those papers of the actual execution of the unfortunate LOUIS; but by a later arrival from Lisbon, the following imperfect intelligence is received, which we communicate*]

Execution of LOUIS XVI.

LISBON, FEB. 8, 1793.

The Post this day brought a certain account of the execution of the King of the French, on the 21st of January last, between 10 and 11 o'clock of the day. It is said he supported himself with great courage on the occasion, mounted the scaffold with great deliberation, and attempted to make a speech which tended to prove his innocence.—However, the troops were ordered immediately to beat their drums and sound their trumpets, in order to prevent his being heard; which he perceiving, made a bow to all around him, and laid his head upon the block, and it was immediately severed from his body. A hole was dug in the temple court, near the scaffold, where the head and trunk were thrown, then filled up with earth, and paved. As soon as the execution was effected, three huzzas were given by the spectators, hats thrown in the air, and it is said, the executioners, and many near the scaffold, dipt their buttons in the King's blood, as marks of victory and triumph.

The Queen, and Madame Elizabeth (the King's sister) were put into the common jail, and committed to civil justice for examination and justice; and a report prevails, that these were put to death two days after.

On Monday last the following Chiefs of the Wabash and Illenois tribes of Indians arrived in this town, from Philadelphia, on a visit, viz.

Duquoin, or the Little Bear-skin, with his Squaw.
Como, or Drowning-Man.
Ocoseto, or Whirlwind.
Amequah, or Little Beaver.
Swekaniah, or Three Legs.
Chemaukin, or The Soldier, with his Squaw.

It is said, they undertook their journey on the invitation of the President of the United States, who was desirous they should make themselves acquainted with the population and resources of the several States. They are conducted by Capt. Prior, of the 1st U. S. Regiment.

Last evening the schooner Alert, Capt. Loud, arrived at Glouceſter, in 29 days from Malaga (in Spain.) Capt. Loud informs, that letters were received by the principal merchants of Malaga, from Paris, which contained accounts of the decapitation of LOUIS XVI. on the 26th of January; by a *new* machine constructed for the purpose.

These letters further add, that LOUIS having ascended part of the steps leading to the scaffold, solicited, and with difficulty obtained, permission to address the assembled spectators. In his address, he informed them, "*that he had been their Prince, their King, and their Fellow Citizen; and that in each of those capacities, the welfare and happiness of his subjects and fellow citizens, had been the first object of his heart. His life, he said, had been demanded; and he readily resigned it, in hopes that the sacrifice would restore to the nation that tranquility which he had ever wished.*" He then, with apparent cheerfulness, ascended to the tower of the scaffold, and assisted the executioner in the preparations for the melancholy event, which instantly ensued.

Capt. Loud farther informs, that one hundred thousand men were under arms, at the time of the execution, to preserve tranquility.

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, dated Feb. 18, to a house in New-York.

"Since our arrival, there has been a great battle fought with the Negroes, in which 400 were killed, as many taken prisoners, and a great number dispersed.—A grand house belonging to their general, which they had built for him, fell into the hands of the whites; and I am told it was as elegantly finished and furnished, as if it had belonged to the first Planter in the colony. The plains are cleared to the extent of 25 leagues, and the blacks driven back to the mountains. It is expected that numbers of the Planters will very shortly return to their desolated estates. There was a great insurrection of the mulattoes here in the beginning of December; they demanded to be admitted as officers in the regiment then arrived from France; they were denied—flew to arms—seized the out-posts—turned the cannon upon the town—fought and fired in the streets—terror and confusion ensued. They stuck firm to what they had undertaken; swore they would die to a man, or carry their point. Their numbers were formidably assisted by the free negroes, and at length the whites found it prudent to admit them both into the municipality. So now we see mulatto and black officers, strutting about in uniform, equipt *a la militaire*."

It appears, from a publication in a late Philadelphia paper, that Mr. Blanchard was a loser, to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars and upwards, by his final ascension on the 9th of January last. Notwithstanding this discouraging circumstance, Mr. Blanchard has consented to open a second subscription, and as soon as a sufficient number of names appear will ascend in a larger balloon than before (with a companion) from some place in that city, on a long voyage. Several curious experiments are to be tried in this flight; and dogs, cats, and other animals, are to be let fall from the height of the clouds, to descend unhurt to the earth, by means of a parachute.

NEWPORT, April 1.

On the 22d Ult. a Report was brought into the General Assembly of Pennsylvania and read, on the Subject of Slavery, with a Resolution, "That Slavery be abolished in this Commonwealth, and that a Committee be appointed to report a Bill accordingly."

By the last registering Act, passed at the late Session of Congress, it is provided, that when any Vessel is sold, in Whole or in Part, or altered in Form, Burthen, or Denomination, the said Vessel shall be registered anew; and in case of a Transfer, that there shall be an Instrument in Writing, in Nature of a Bill of Sale, reciting at Length the Register, which Instrument is to be produced at the Custom House, in order to obtain a new Register; and if the former Register shall not be delivered up, as required by said Act, the Owner forfeits 500 Dollars; the Register Bond is to be given by the Owner, Master, and one or more Securities. That, upon the Entrance of every Vessel of the United States, from any foreign Port, the Owner shall make Oath—that to the best of his Knowledge and Belief the Register of such Vessel contains the Names of all the Persons who are then Owners of said Vessel, or if any Part has been transferred, that such is the Case; and that no foreign Subject or Citizen has any Share, by Way of Trust, Confidence, or otherwise, in such Vessel; and if the Owner does not reside at the Port of Entry, the Master shall make Oath to the like Effect. If any Vessel is found without her Name, and the Name of the Port to which she belongs, painted on her Stern, the Owner forfeits 50 Dollars, One Half to any Person giving the Information. If any Register shall be knowingly used for any Vessel not then actually entitled to the Benefit of it, such Vessel shall be forfeited. The Owner or Master must be present, at the Time of enduring a Change of the Master.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

"The savage Treatment of Louis the 16th, is *almost* universally condemned by the Citizens of Philadelphia. It is one of the foulest Blots on the National Character of France; but what else could have been expected from a Mob of Deists, Atheists and Madmen!—I hope that the great Cause of Liberty will not ultimately suffer from such MOUNTAIN Violence."

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 1.

ENTERED, *from*

Sloop Polly, Perry,	Sandwich
—— Dolphin, Mayberry,	Norfolk
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Sarah, Topham,	Wilmington
Brig [illegible], Brown,	Cape Francois

PARIS, January 16.

WHEN EGALITE left the Convention yesterday, after voting for the death of the King—the populace, fired with indignation at the baseness of the wretch, would have killed him, but for the timely interference of his friends;—he attempted to justify his conduct to people, but was silenced by their hisses, and nearly buried under the heaps of dirt that was thrown at him.

LONDON, January 14

Despatches were on Saturday received at Lord Grenville's office from the Hague, which were brought over by the Dolphin packet, Capt. Flyn. It is said they contain assurances on the part of the Dutch to oppose the invasion of the French; and that they are determined to co-operate with our Court to prevent the opening of the Scheldt. One of our frigates, in passing up ran a ground, and was nearly lost, but was afterwards got off without any considerable damage. At the same time despatches were received at the Admiralty from Flushing.

A letter, said to come from an officer in Commodore Murray's squadron, mentions, that the Commodore being joined by two Dutch frigates, and having taken on board pilots at Flushing, he entered the Scheldt on Thursday last. The Commodore boarded one of the French frigates lying in the Scheldt, which the crew had abandoned on his approach. A small vessel, under French colours, on Tuesday attempting to sail up the Scheldt was fired at by the Dutch and sunk.

The cloaths and other effects of the late King and Queen of France, found at the Thuilleries, on the 10th of August, were to be sold by auction in Paris, last Monday.

On Monday January 7th, Mr. Byrn Keagh, and the other Roman Catholic Deputies, had their last conference with Secretary Dundas—To every liberal mind in England, we may be permitted to give the cheerful consolation, that the claims of this great Body of People are to be complied with, and thus the harmony and peace of Ireland is preserved.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

The story of the massacre of the French garrison at Frankfort, is totally contradicted by a letter in the English papers, dated at that place after the re-taking of it by the Prussians—the reverse was the fact, and this, the letter says, has been attested by the French prisoners themselves in letters to the National Convention—the citizens of Frankfort, at the hazard of their lives, rescuing the French from the fury of the enemy.

We learn that Brissot de Warville voted in the National Convention in favour of referring final sentence on the King to the primary assemblies.

Houdon, the famous French sculptor, who paid a visit to this country a few years ago to procure a likeness of the President, and who was employed by the state of Virginia to execute a marble statue of that American hero and statesman, had compleated the same by the end of November last. It may, therefore, soon be expected.

General Dumourier, in a letter to the Convention, pathetically describes the destitute situation of the army. He charges the deficiency to the war office, which he says is become a club. He says he has sworn to retire from all public employment on the conclusion of a peace; and should this declaration not be sufficient, as soon as the Republic is delivered from the scourge of war, to remove all suspicion, he promises to impose on himself the most rigorous ostracism. He concludes by saying—But if the National Convention, in the terrible crisis in which we now are, shall not grant me that confidence to which I think myself entitled; if it take precautions against me; and if it does not pursue decisive measures respecting the four Memorials which I submit to its wisdom, then, Citizen President, I shall immediately prove to my country, that I have neither avarice nor ambition, by resigning my general ship, and by retiring to the country, where I shall continue my studies on politics and war, and be ready at all times to quit my solitude, when a well regulated government shall afford me the means of being useful to my fellow-citizens.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated Feb. 16, 1793.

"Tranquility is now perfectly re-established in Martinique. The National tri coloured flag was hoisted here on the 4th of January, immediately after the departure of the fleet of Royalists, who have been the cause of much disturbance in this Colony. They consist of the ship La Ferme, the frigate Le Calypso, the corvette Le Mareschal de Castrier, a transport, and a small vessel.—They have taken refuge in the Spanish island of Trinidad; the Governer of which, finding himself much incommoded by their visit, has written home to Madrid to know what steps are to be taken. The patriotic frigate, La Felicite. Capt. M. La Crosse, who was obliged to fly to St. Lucia during the insurrection, arrived at St. Pierre, the 3d February, and has brought M. Rochambeau, jun. (son of him who went to Cape Francois) to succeed M. Bague, the ci-devant Governor. A small vessel arrived at St. Lucia from France, on the 7th of February, after a passage of 22 days, brings word that a small squadron, commanded by Captain Duval, destined to restore order and tranquility to our islands, was to sail on the 24th of January.

"All the inhabitants who had emigrated have returned since the national flag has been hoisted, and things begin to wear a pleasing aspect."

Extract of a letter from Kingston (Jamaica) dated Feb. 16, received by the brig Allen, Capt. George.

"Capt. William Bligh arrived here the 6th of Feb. in the ship Providence, from Otaheite, with 347 plants of the bread fruit tree, 332 of which have been left in this island, the remainder, I understand, are intended for the King's garden at Kew.

"Besides the plants above mentioned, Capt. Bligh has brought 248 plants of different kinds, among which are the Otaheite apple (one of the most delicious and high flavoured fruits in the world) the mango, China lemon, almond and two nutmegs, which had been planted—and it is expected will grow. He has also brought two natives with him; one of them came with an intention of going to England, the other stays here to assist in the cultivation of the plants."

BOSTON, March 28.

The Committee to whom a former bill respecting Theatrical Exhibitions was committed, have reported a new bill, in which the town of Boston is permitted to have a Theatre erected, and Stage-Plays performed, under certain regulations and restrictions, &c.

This bill was read a first and second time; and on the question—Shall this bill have a third reading?—It was determined in the affirmative, by yeas and nays.—Yeas 64; Nays 54.

It was then read a third time, and passed to be enacted.

This bill was yesterday read twice in the Senate, and passed to be enacted, by a considerable majority.

It is expected the Legislature will rise some time this day.

[*The foregoing interesting FRENCH NEWS was received at Philadelphia by an arrival from Lisbon, which brought London papers to the latter end of January;—These papers, we understand, were conveyed to Lisbon, by an express packet in a short passage from England. No mention is made in those papers of the actual execution of the unfortunate LOUIS; but by a later arrival from Lisbon, the following imperfect intelligence is received, which we communicate*]

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, April 1.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Polly,	Perry,	Sandwich
—— Dolphin,	Mayberry,	Norfolk
—— Apollo,	Cahoone,	New-York
—— Sarah Ann,	Topham,	Wilmington
Brig [illegible],	Brown,	Cape Francois

CLEARED,

oop Two Friends, Cappell,
— Peggy, Bliss,
— Joanna, Trowbridge,
— Polly, Perry,
hooner Allethear, Cole,
ip Hope, Swain,

For
New-London
New-York
Ditto
Little Egg-Harbour
Cedar Point
New-Bedford

A CONCERT

Of VOCAL *and* INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

WILL be performed, To-morrow Evening, by the ST. CÆCILIA SOCIETY, for the Be- of one of their Members.

Tickets at Three Shillings to be had of Mr. JOHN URS, Mr. SAMUEL KING, and Mr. SAMUEL WLAND; and the Doors of (Mrs. *Penrose's*) the ncert-Hall to be opened precisely at Six o'Clock, d the Concert to begin at Seven.

Signed, by Order of the Directors,
ROBERT SHEARMAN, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 1, 1793.

THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STEWART, and DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,

OMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the Reception of Congress, and for their permanent Residence after the Year 1800—

A LOTTERY

For the IMPROVEMENT of the

FEDERAL CITY.

0,000 Tickets, at 7 Dollars, are 350,000 Dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with Baths, Out-houses, &c. &c. to cost		$50,000
1 Cash Prize		25,000
1 Ditto		20,000
1 Ditto		15,000
1 Ditto		10,000
2 Ditto	5000 are	10,000
20 Ditto	1000	10,000
20 Ditto	500	10,000
200 Ditto	100	20,000
200 Ditto	50	10,000
400 Ditto	25	10,000
1000 Ditto	20	20,000
5000 Ditto	10	150,000
6737 Prizes		Dollars 350,000
3263 Blanks		

000

By this Scheme *at least* the Amount of the Tickets l return to the fortunate Adventurers, and yet the eral City will gain its Object thereby, in a magnifi- Building, designed both for public and private venience.

Although some Expence must necessarily attend the ducting of the Lottery (which Expence will be en from the principal Prize) the Commissioners hav- agreed to present in Return a sufficient Quantity of ellent Free-Stone, together with the best adapted s for the Hotel and for the Out houses, the Value he Lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something e than Par*: In this important Instance it will be nd, on Examination, to exceed all the Lotteries that e ever been offered to the Public, in this or perhaps any other Country. The Keys of the Hotel, when plete, will be delivered to the fortunate Possessor of Ticket drawn against its Number.—All the other zes will be paid, *without Deduction, in One Month r the Drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washton, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter nounced, for the Conveniency of the fortunate Adnturers.

The Drawing will commence on Monday, the 9th of ptember next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. William Dickens, City easurer of Washington; Thayer and Bartlet, of arleston, South-Carolina; Gideon Denison, Savanh; Messieurs James West and Co. Baltimore; Mr. ter Gilman, Bolton; William Wilkinson, Esq; Providence; Messieurs Clarke and Hammond, Newport; Messieurs Clarke and Champlin, Pawcatuck Bridge, Westerly; and at such other Places as will be hereafter published.

March 6, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

SUNDRY FARMS, on the Island; several HOUSES, in different Parts of the Town; high proof West-India RUM; a few Barrels of SUGAR, very cheap; and Red Cedar POSTS.

Any Person having a SLOOP to sell, from 30 to Tons Burthen, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to him.

Newport, April 1, 1793.

James R. Taylor

Respectfully informs his Fellow-Citizens,

THAT he intends opening a SCHOOL, in a House next Door Northward from the Reverend Gardner Thurston's, as soon as a sufficient Number of Scholars present;—where he will teach READING, WRITING and ARITHMETIC, at the very low Price of Twelve Shillings per Quarter: —Also, the Rudiments of the English, Latin and Greek Languages, for Fifteen Shillings per Ditto.

Newport, April 1, 1793.

HENRY C. CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Shop, in the House of Mr. Ethan Clarke, next Door to Mr. LOPEZ's, *in Thames Street,*

WEST-INDIA GOODS, of different Kinds; also a few DRY GOODS, with sundry other Articles, cheap for Cash.—Tow-Cloth, Bees-Wax, and Bayberry-Tallow, will be taken in Pay for any of the above Articles.

The smallest Favour most gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 1, 1793.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. March 22, 1793.

PURSUANT to an Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of RICHMOND DIXON, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they may think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

VENDUE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the third Day of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-House of Col. Robert Brown, in South-Kingstown, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the Houshold FURNITURE, &c. of SILAS COOKE, Esq; late deceased.

JOHN BROWN, *Administrator.*

South Kingstown, March 19, 1793.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia clean HEMP,
Russia SHEETING,
Russia BAR-IRON of the first Quality, flat and square, for Ship-Building, or other Use,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1792.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *suitable for the approaching Season, just opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Those who may please to favour him with their Custom, shall be served with Attention and Despatch, and the smallest Favours most gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

Just received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A QUANTITY of BUTTER—cheap for CASH.—ALSO, a small Collection of choice GARDEN SEEDS, viz.—Onion; Blood Red, Scarlet and White Beet; Orange Carrot; Turnip; Parsnip; Scarlet and Purple Radish; Bush and Pole Beans; Lettuce, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise a few Puncheons of West-India RUM.

He has also for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

GARDEN SEEDS

Imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold by*

Charles Dunbar,

At his Shop, in Thames Street, opposite to Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, *viz.*

EARLY Turner, New green Marrowfat, Dwarf Marrowfat, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas; large Windsor, and early white, Bush Beans, &c. Sweet Marjoram; early Colly-Flower, early May, early Yorkshire, Sugar Loaf, large Butter Sea, green Savoy, and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early short top'd, Scarlet, and Red Turnip Radish; Double-Parsley; Cabbage, Imperial, and Silesia Lettuce; Scarlet Beet, Orange Carrot, large Onion, large Parsnip, early Turnip, Celery, Cucumber, Bush Squash, &c. &c.

ALSO, large Red CLOVER SEED, from London—Heard's Grass, and Burden's Ditto, from the State of Vermont.

Newport, March 11, 1793.

FLAX.

WANTED,

By the PROPRIETORS *of the* DUCK MANUFACTORY, *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH will be paid on Delivery.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardson,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Testaments; Psalters; Primers; Psalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the several States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Also, a very good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

And an elegant Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS.

JOSEPH FREEBORN

PRESENTS his grateful Thanks to his Customers of last Year, and hopes to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the Time to come, as he shall make it his Endeavour to merit their further Employ, by pursuing his usual cheap Method, and having their Leather well dressed, and ready in Season.

He will Tan and curry Calf Skins for 1/6 Cash or Produce, and all other Skins or Hides as low as can be done in this Place.—He will also pay Cash or exchange any Kind of Leather for Stock, at his Tan-Works, opposite the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting-House.

Newport March 4, 1793

ALL the Creditors of JOSEPH BORDEN, of Portsmouth, Husbandman, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may, if they see fit, be and appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden at Newport, on the last Monday of August, A. D. 1793, then to ascertain their respective Demands, and nominate Assignees for receiving and distributing his Estate and Effects which will be then and there assigned for the Benefit of his Creditors.

By Order of the Court,
J. CLARKE, *Clerk*

CLEARED,

p Two Friends, Cappell,
Peggy, Bliss,
Joanna, Trowbridge,
Polly, Perry,
oner, Allethear, Cole,
Hope, Swain,

For
New-London
New-York
Ditto
Little Egg-Harbour
Cedar Point
New-Bedford

A CONCERT

Of VOCAL *and* INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

WILL be performed, To-morrow Evening, by the ST. CÆCILIA SOCIETY, for the Be- of one of their Members.

Tickets at Three Shillings to be had of Mr. JOHN URS, Mr. SAMUEL KING, and Mr. SAMUEL WLAND; and the Doors of (Mrs. *Penrose's*) the cert-Hall to be opened precisely at Six o'Clock, the Concert to begin at Seven.

Signed, by Order of the Directors,
ROBERT SHEARMAN, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 1, 1793.

THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STEWART, and DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,

OMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the Reception of Congress, and for their permanent Residence after the Year 1800—

A LOTTERY

For the IMPROVEMENT of the

FEDERAL CITY.

0,000 Tickets, at 7 Dollars, are 350,000 Dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with Baths, Out-houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1 Cash Prize		25,000
1 Ditto		20,000
1 Ditto		15,000
1 Ditto		10,000
2 Ditto	5000 are	10,000
20 Ditto	2000	10,000
20 Ditto	500	10,000
200 Ditto	100	10,000
200 Ditto	50	10,000
400 Ditto	25	10,000
2000 Ditto	10	20,000
5000 Ditto	10	150,000
6,737 Prizes	Dollars	350,000
13,263 Blanks		
20,000		

By this Scheme *at least* the Amount of the Tickets will return to the fortunate Adventurers, and yet the Federal City will gain its Object thereby, in a magnificent Building, designed both for public and private Convenience.

Although some Expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the Lottery (which Expence will be taken from the principal Prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in Return a sufficient Quantity of excellent Free-Stone, together with the best adapted Lots for the Hotel and for the Out houses, the Value of the Lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than Par*: In this important Instance it will be found, on Examination, to exceed all the Lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public, in this or perhaps in any other Country. The Keys of the Hotel, when complete, will be delivered to the fortunate Possessor of the Ticket drawn against its Number.—All the other Prizes will be paid, *without Deduction, in One Month after the Drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the Convenience of the fortunate Adventurers.

The Drawing will commence on Monday, the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. William Dickens, City Treasurer of Washington; Thayer and Bartlet, of Charleston, South-Carolina; Gideon Denison, Savannah; Messieurs James West and Co. Baltimore; Mr. Peter Gilman, Boston; William Wilkinson, Esq; Providence; Messieurs Clarke and Hammond, Newport; Messieurs Clarke and Champlin, Pawcatuck Bridge, Westerly; and at such other Places as will be hereafter published.

March 6, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

SUNDRY FARMS, on the Island; several HOUSES, in different Parts of the Town; high proof West-India RUM; a few Barrels of SUGAR, very cheap; and Red Cedar POSTS.

Any Person having a SLOOP to sell, from 30 to 50 Tons Burthen, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to him.

Newport, April 1, 1793.

James R. Taylor

Respectfully informs his Fellow-Citizens,

THAT he intends opening a SCHOOL, in a House next Door Northward from the Reverend Gardner Thurston's, as soon as a sufficient Number of Scholars present;—where he will teach READING, WRITING and ARITHMETIC, at the very low Price of Twelve Shillings per Quarter:——Also, the Rudiments of the English, Latin and Greek Languages, for Fifteen Shillings per Ditto.

Newport, April 1, 1793.

HENRY C. CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Shop, in the House of Mr. Ethan Clarke, next Door to Mr. LOPEZ's, *in Thames Street,*

WEST-INDIA GOODS, of different Kinds; also a few DRY GOODS, with sundry other Articles, cheap for Cash.——Tow-Cloth, Bees-Wax, and Baberry-Tallow, will be taken in Pay for any of the above Articles.

The smallest Favour most gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 1, 1793.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. March 22, 1793.

PURSUANT to an Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of RICHMOND SISSON, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they may think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

VENDUE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the third Day of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-House of Col. Robert Brown, in South-Kingstown, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the Houshold FURNITURE, &c. of SILAS COOKE, Esq; late deceased.

JOHN BROWN, *Administrator.*

South Kingstown, March 19, 1793.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia clean HEMP,
Russia SHEETING,
Russia BAR-IRON of the first Quality, flat and square, for Ship-Building, or other Use,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1792.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *suitable for the approaching Season, just opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Those who may please to favour him with their Custom, shall be served with Attention and Despatch, and the smallest Favours most gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

Just received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A QUANTITY of BUTTER—cheap for CASH.——ALSO, a small Collection of choice GARDEN SEEDS, viz.—Onion; Blood Red, Scarlet and White Beet; Orange Carrot; Turnip; Parsnip; Scarlet and Purple Radish; Bush and Pole Beans; Lettuce, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise a few Puncheons of West-India RUM.

He has also for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

GARDEN SEEDS

Imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold by*

Charles Dunbar,

At his Shop, in Thames Street, opposite to Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, *viz.*

EARLY Turner, New green Marrowfat, Dwarf Marrowfat, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas; large Windsor, and early white, Bush Beans, &c. Sweet Marjoram; early Colly-Flower, early May, early Yorkshire, Sugar Loaf, large Batter Sea, green Savoy, and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early short top'd, Scarlet, and Red Turnip Radish; Double-Parsley; Cabbage, Imperial, and Salisia Lettuce; Scarlet Beet, Orange Carrot, large Onion, large Parsnip, early Turnip, Celery, Cucumber, Bush Squash, &c. &c.

ALSO, large Red CLOVER SEED, from London—Heard's Grass, and Burden's Ditto, from the State of Vermont.

Newport, March 11, 1793.

F L A X.

W A N T E D,

By the PROPRIETORS *of the* DUCK MANUFACTORY, *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH will be paid on Delivery.——Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardson,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Testaments; Psalters; Primers; Psalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the several States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Also, a very good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cast, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

And an elegant Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS.

JOSEPH FREEBORN

PRESENTS his grateful Thanks to his Customers of last Year, and hopes to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the Time to come, as he shall make it his Endeavour to merit their further Employ, by pursuing his usual cheap Method, and having their Leather well dressed, and ready in Season.

He will Tan and curry Calf-Skins for 1/6 Cash or Produce, and all other Skins or Hides as low as can be done in this Place.—He will also pay Cash or exchange any Kind of Leather for Stock, at his Tan-Works, opposite the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting-House.

Newport, March 4, 1793.

ALL the Creditors of JOSEPH BORDEN, of Portsmouth, Husbandman, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may, if they see fit, be and appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden at Newport, on the last Monday of August, A. D. 1793; there to ascertain their respective Demands, and nominate Assignees for receiving and distributing his Estate and Effates which will be then and there assigned for the Benefit of his Creditors.

By Order of the Court,
J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

Samuel

Mr. BACHE,

The *form* of the following Ode is, I conceive, entirely new. If the performance be correspondent to the design, it may, perhaps, answer the purpose for which this is intended—that it may be a foundation for improvement upon this manner of writing.—If a proper subject be chosen, and the whole successfully executed, it may, I am induced to believe, afford something striking to the eye, similar to the effect on the ear, when the sound is an echo to the sense. It may be worth noticing, that compositions of this nature cannot be *longer* than this, with propriety.

ODE.

High
ABOVE
the broad base
Of vulgar dust
Washington descry;
Rais'd by a people's love
In whose fatherly embrace
Is closely lodg'd a nation's trust!
point of that great pyramid, whose height
Renders conspicuous ev'ry act of thine,
Rather be mantled in eternal night,
Than trust thy aged feet upon the steep decline!
Though *others* round the extensive base securely stray,
How great thy fall sh'd a false tread o'erstep th'narrow way
Philad. March 20th, 1793. ALA.

THOUGHTS on the *MANNERS* of the *GREAT*.

[*Continued.*]

IT is an infirmity, not uncommon to good kind of people, to comfort themselves that they live in the exercise of some one natural good quality, and to make a religious merit of a constitutional happiness. They have also a strong propensity to separate, what God has joined, belief and practice; the creed and the commandments; actions and motives; moral duty and religious obedience. Whereas, you will hardly find, in all the New Testament, a moral or a social virtue, that is not hedged in by some religious injunction; scarcely a good action enjoined towards others, but it is connected to some exhortation to personal purity.——All the charities of benevolence are, in general, so agreeable to the natural make of the heart, that it is a very tender mercy of God to have made that a duty, which, to finer spirits, would have been insipitable, as an inclination; and to annex the highest future reward, to the greatest present pleasure. But in order to give a religious sanction to a social virtue, the duty of visiting the fatherless and widow in their affliction, is inseparably attached to the difficult and self-denying injunction of keeping ourselves unspotted from the world. This adjunct is the more needful, as many are apt to make a kind of moral commutation, and to allow themselves so much pleasure, in exchange for so much charity. But one good quality can never stand proxy for another. The Christian virtues derive their highest lustre from association; they have such a spirit of society, that they are weak and imperfect when solitary; their radiance is brightened by communication, and their moral strength multiplied, by their alliance with each other.

It cannot be denied, that good sort of people sometimes use Religion as the voluptuous use physic. As the latter employ medicine to make health agree with luxury, the former consider religion as a medium to reconcile peace of conscience with a life of pleasure.—But no moral chemistry can blend natural contrarieties—the world will still be a world of sin, and religion will disdain to coalesce with its depravity.

Let me not be suspected of intending to insinuate that religion encourages men to fly from society, and hide themselves in solitudes: to renounce the generous and important duties of active life, for the visionary, cold, and fruitless virtues of an Hermitage, or the Cloister. No: the mischief arises not from our living in the world, but from the world living in us; occupying our hearts, and monopolizing our affections. Action is the life of virtue, and the world is the noblest theatre of action. Perhaps some of the most perfect patterns of human conduct may be found in the most public stations, and amongst the busiest orders of mankind. It is, indeed, a scene of trial; but the glory of the triumph, is proportioned to the peril of the conflict. A scene of danger quickens circumspection, and makes virtue more vigilant. Lot maintained his integrity in a great city, proverbially wicked, and tortured it in the bosom of retirement.

It has been said, that worldly good sort of people, are a greater credit to their profession, by exhibiting more cheerfulness, gaiety, and happiness, than are visible in serious Christians. If this assertion be true, which I very much suspect, is it not probable, that the apparent gaiety and gaiety of the former, may be derived from the same source of consolation, which Mrs. Quickly recommends to Falstaff, in Shakespeare's admirable picture of the death bed scene of that witty profligate? "He "wished for comfort, quoth she, he liked it, and began to "talk of God; now I, to comfort him, bigged him "he should not think of God: it was time enough to "trouble himself with these things." Do not many deceive themselves, by drawing water from these dry wells of comfort; and patch up a precarious and imperfect happiness in this world, by diverting their attention from the concerns of the next?

Another obstruction to the growth of piety, is that unhappy prejudice, which even good kind of people too often entertain against those who differ from them in opinion. Every man, who is sincerely in earnest to advance the interests of religion, will have acquired such a degree of candour, as to become indifferent by whom good is done, or who has the reputation of doing it, provided it be actually done. He will be anxious to increase the stock of human virtue and happiness, by every possible means. He will whet and sharpen every instrument of goodness, though it be not cast in his own mould, or fashioned after his own pattern. He will never consider whether the form suits his own particular taste, but whether the instrument itself be calculated to accomplish the work of his master. It is a test by which he will be able to judge of his own sincerity, if the delight he feels at hearing of a meritorious action suffers no abatement, because it was performed by one who differs from him in his religious, or even his political sentiments.

[*To be continued*]

Christoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the best Quality, for Ship Building—or any other Use whatever.
Also,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Chest.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Alum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Best Holland Powder, by the Quarter Cask,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and superfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Cash.

☞ He will pay Cash for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Geneva, by the Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
Tobacco, by the Hogshead,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, from 12 to 15 Feet Keel, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches; and has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, of the best Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

☞ The highest Price is given by him, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 7, 1793.

All Persons having any just

Demands against the Estate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portsmouth, deceased, are desired to present them to the Subscribers speedily for Payment; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, that the Subscribers may be enabled to satisfy the Demands against the same.—Those who neglect complying with this Request, may depend upon being sued at the next May Court.

REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix,*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.

BOOK BINDING done in the Brick-Maker Chamber.

Newport, February 4, 1792.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Imported in the last Ships; suitable for all Seasons, but more especially the ensuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the lowest Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wish to present their grateful Thanks for past Favours, and hope to serve their good Customers no less to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

General-Treasurer's OFFICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Newport, who borrowed Paper Money of the State, emitted in May, A. D. 1786, are requested to call and discharge their Interest-Bonds, on or before the 25th of April next, which will prevent a Prosecution of them that must be attended with considerable Expence.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *General Treasurer.*

Newport, March 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for good LAND, either on this Island or in South-Kingstown,

An Estate, adjoining Southerly

on the Estate occupied by Mr. John Hadwen; containing, upon the Street, 25 Feet, and extending unto the Salt-Water, or Harbour, with Two commodious DWELLING HOUSES; one upon said Street, having a convenient SHOP, and the other adjoining below—together with a small GARDEN, a good Well of Water, a large STORE and WHARF.——For further Particulars, inquire of

EDWARD HAZARD.

N. B. If not disposed of soon, the HOUSE and SHOP will be to LET.

Newport, March 18, 1793.

To be LET,

And entered upon immediately,

PART of the large, well finished HOUSE, next Southward of the Brick-Maker, containing Ten Rooms, with Cellars, a Shop, a large Store on the Wharf, and Half of the Garden.——The Situation is very convenient for most Kinds of Business.—Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, 18th 3d Month, 1793.

TO BE LET,

PART of a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, Three Rooms on a Floor; a good Well of Water, and GARDEN.——Inquire of

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, March 18, 1793.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of CÆSAR MARTIN (a black Man) late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims, to the Subscriber, within Six Months from this Date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to him, within that Time.

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Administrator.*

Newport, March 18, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent; notify all Persons, having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to them on the Second Monday of every Month, at the House of Jeremiah Rogers, in Tiverton, Innholder, and within Six Months from the Date of the Period limited by said Council; on said Days the Subscribers will attend from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o Clock, P. M.

JOSEPH DURFEE,
THOMAS DURFEE,
LEMUEL TABER, } *Commissioners.*

Tiverton, March 11, 1793.

THE Managers of PROVIDENCE GRIST BRIDGE LOTTERY assure the Public, that the Drawing of the Fourth Class will *positively* commence on the last Monday in May next.—All who are in Arrears for Tickets, in the 1st, 2d, or 3d Class, will particularly oblige them by calling and discharging the same, to that they may be enabled to pay the Prizes on Demand.

Mr. BACHE,

The *form* of the following Ode is, I conceive, entirely new. If the performance be correſpondent to the deſign, it may, perhaps, anſwer the purpoſe for which this is intended—that it may be a foundation for improvement upon this manner of writing.—If a proper ſubject be choſen, and the whole ſucceſsfully executed, it may, I am induced to believe, afford ſomething ſtriking to the eye, ſimilar to the effect on the ear, when the ſound is an echo to the ſenſe. It may be worth noticing, that compoſitions of this nature cannot be *longer* than this, with propriety.

ODE.

High
ABOVE
the broad baſe
Of vulgar duſt
Waſhington deſcry;
Rais'd by a people's love
In whoſe fatherly embrace
Is cloſely lodg'd a nation's truſt!
point of that great pyramid, whoſe height
Renders conſpicuous ev'ry act of thine,
Rather be mantled in eternal night,
Than truſt thy aged feet upon the ſteep decline!
Though *others* round the extenſive baſe ſecurely ſtray,
How great thy fall ſho'd falſe tread o'erſtep th'narrow way
Philad. March 20*th*, 1793. ALA.

THOUGHTS on the *MANNERS* of the *GREAT*.

[*Continued.*]

IT is an infirmity, not uncommon to good kind of people, to comfort themſelves that they live in the exerciſe of ſome one natural good quality, and to make a religious merit of a conſtitutional happineſs. They have alſo a ſtrong propenſity to ſeparate, what God has joined, belief and practice; the creed and the commandments; actions and motives; moral duty and religious obedience. Whereas, you will hardly find, in all the New Teſtament, a moral or a ſocial virtue, that is not hedged in by ſome religious injunction; ſcarcely a good action enjoined towards others, but it is connected to ſome exhortation to perſonal purity.——All the charities of benevolence are, in general, ſo agreeable to the natural make of the heart, that it is a very tender mercy of God to have made that a duty, which, to finer ſpirits, would have been irreſiſtable, as an inclination; and to annex the higheſt future reward, to the greateſt preſent pleaſure. But in order to give a religious ſanction to a ſocial virtue, the duty of viſiting the fatherleſs and widow in their affliction, is inſeparably attached to the difficult and ſelf-denying injunction of keeping ourſelves unſpotted from the world. This adjunct is the more needful, as many are apt to make a kind of moral commutation, and to allow themſelves ſo much pleaſure, in exchange for ſo much charity. But one good quality can never ſtand proxy for another. The Chriſtian virtues derive their higheſt luſtre from aſſociation; they have ſuch a ſpirit of ſociety, that they are weak and imperfect when ſolitary; their radiance is brightened by communication, and their natural ſtrength multiplied, by their alliance with each other.

It cannot be denied, that good ſort of people ſometimes uſe Religion as the voluptuous uſe phyſic. As the latter employ medicine to make health agree with luxury, the former conſider religion as a medium to reconcile peace of conſcience with a life of pleaſure.—But no moral chemiſtry can blind natural contradictions—the world will ſtill be uppermoſt, and religion will diſdain to coaleſce with its antipathy.

Let me not be ſuſpected of intending to inſinuate that religion encourages men to fly from ſociety, and hide themſelves in ſolitudes: to renounce the generous and important duties of active life, for the viſionary, cold, and fruitleſs virtues of an Hermitage, or the Cloiſter. No: the miſchief ariſes not from our living in the world, but from the world living in us; occupying our hearts, and monopolizing our affections. Action is the life of virtue, and the world is the nobleſt theatre of action. Perhaps ſome of the moſt perfect patterns of human conduct may be found in the moſt public ſtations, and amongſt the buſieſt orders of mankind. It is, indeed, a ſcene of trial; but the glory of the triumph, is proportioned to the peril of the conflict. A ſenſe of danger quickens circumſpection, and makes virtue more vigilant. Lot maintained his integrity in a great city, proverbially wicked, and forfeited it in the boſom of retirement.

It has been ſaid, that worldly good ſort of people, are a greater credit to their profeſſion, by exhibiting more cheerfulneſs, gaiety, and happineſs, than are viſible in ſerious Chriſtians. If this aſſertion be true, which I very much ſuſpect, is it not probable, that the apparent eaſe and gaiety of the former, may be derived from the ſame ſource of conſolation, which Mrs. Quickly recommends to Falſtaff, in Shakeſpeare's admirable picture of the death-bed ſcene of that witty profligate? "He "wiſhed for comfort, quoth mine hoſteſs, and began to "talk of God; now I, to comfort him, begged him "he ſhould not think of God: it was time enough to "trouble himſelf with theſe things." Do not many deceive themſelves, by drawing water from theſe dry wells of comfort; and patch up a precarious and imperfect happineſs in this world, by diverting their attenzion from the concerns of the next?

Another obſtruction to the growth of piety, is that unhappy prejudice, which even good kind of people too often entertain againſt thoſe who differ from them in opinion. Every man, who is ſincerely in earneſt to advance the intereſts of religion, will have acquired ſuch a degree of candour, as to become indifferent by whom good is done, or who has the reputation of doing it, provided it be actually done. He will be anxious to increaſe the ſtock of human virtue and happineſs, by every poſſible means. He will whet and ſharpen every inſtrument of goodneſs, though it be not caſt in his own mould, or faſhioned after his own pattern. He will never conſider whether the form ſuits his own particular taſte, but whether the inſtrument itſelf be calculated to accompliſh the work of his maſter. It is a teſt by which he will be able to judge of his own ſincerity, if the delight he feels at hearing of a meritorious action ſuffers no abatement, becauſe it was performed by one who differs from him in his religious, or even his political ſentiments.

[*To be continued.*]

Chriſtoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, for Ship Building—or any other Uſe whatever.
Alſo,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Beſt Holland Powder, by the Quarter Caſk,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and ſuperfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

☞ He will pay Caſh for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Geneva, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
Tobacco, by the Hogſhead,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, from 12 to 15 Feet Keel, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches; and has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, of the beſt Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

☞ The higheſt Price is given by him, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 7, 1793.

All Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent them to the Subſcribers ſpeedily for Payment; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, that the Subſcribers may be enabled to ſatisfy the Demands againſt the ſame.—Thoſe who neglect complying with this Requeſt, may depend upon being ſued at the next May Court.

REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix,*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*

Portſmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.

BOOK-BINDING done in the Brick-Market Chamber.

Newport, February 4, 1792.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers no leſs to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

General-Treaſurer's OFFICE,

THE Inhabitants of the County of Newport, who borrowed Paper Money of the State, emitted in May, A. D. 1786, are requeſted to call and diſcharge their Intereſt-Bonds, on or before the 25th of April next, which will prevent a Proſecution of them that muſt be attended with conſiderable Expence.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *General Treaſurer.*

Newport, March 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for good LAND, either on this Iſland or in South-Kingſtown,

An Eſtate, adjoining Southerly

on the Eſtate occupied by Mr. John Hadwen; containing, upon the Street, 25 Feet, and extending unto the Salt-Water, or Harbour, with Two commodious DWELLING HOUSES; one upon ſaid Street, having a convenient SHOP, and the other adjoining below—together with a ſmall GARDEN, a good Well of Water, a large STORE and WHARF.——For further Particulars, inquire of

EDWARD HAZARD.

N. B. If not diſpoſed of ſoon, the HOUSE and SHOP will be to LET.

Newport, March 18, 1793.

To be LET,

And entered upon immediately,

PART of the large, well finiſhed HOUSE, next Southward of the Brick-Market, containing Ten Rooms, with Cellars, a Shop, a large Store on the Wharf, and Half of the Garden.—The Situation is very convenient for moſt Kinds of Buſineſs—Any Perſon inclining to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, 18th 3d Month, 1793.

TO BE LET,

PART of a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, Three Rooms on a Floor; a good Well of Water, and GARDEN.——Inquire of

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, March 18, 1793.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of CÆSAR MARTIN (a black Man) late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims, to the Subſcriber, within Six Months from this Date; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to him, within that Time.

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, March 18, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; notify all Perſons, having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to us, on the Second Monday of every Month, at the Houſe of Jeremiah Rogers, in Tiverton, Innholder, and within Six Months from the Date of the Period limited by ſaid Council; on ſaid Days the Subſcribers will attend from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M.

JOSEPH DURFEE,
THOMAS DURFEE, } *Commiſſioners.*
LEMUEL TABER,

Tiverton, March 11, 1793.

THE Managers of PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the Drawing of the Fourth Claſs will *poſitively* commence on the laſt Monday in May next.—All who are in Arrears for Tickets, in the 1ſt, 2d, or 3d Claſſes, will particularly oblige them by calling and diſcharging the ſame, ſo that they may be enabled to pay the Prizes on Demand.